

**IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
VICTORIA DIVISION**

In re:)	Case No. 22- <u>60043</u>
)	
FREE SPEECH SYSTEMS, LLC,)	Chapter 11 (Subchapter V)
)	
Debtor.)	
)	

**DEBTOR’S EMERGENCY MOTION FOR AN INTERIM AND FINAL ORDERS (I)
AUTHORIZING THE USE OF CASH COLLATERAL PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 105,
361, AND 363 OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE AND FEDERAL RULE OF BANKRUPTCY
PROCEDURE 4001(B) AND (II) GRANTING ADEQUATE PROTECTION TO THE PRE-
PETITION SECURED LENDER**

THIS MOTION SEEKS AN ORDER THAT MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT YOU. IF YOU OPPOSE THE MOTION, YOU SHOULD IMMEDIATELY CONTACT THE MOVING PARTY TO RESOLVE THE DISPUTE. IF YOU AND THE MOVING PARTY CANNOT AGREE, YOU MUST FILE A RESPONSE AND SEND A COPY TO THE MOVING PARTY. YOU MUST FILE AND SERVE YOUR RESPONSE WITHIN 14 DAYS OF THE DATE THIS WAS SERVED ON YOU. YOUR RESPONSE MUST STATE WHY THE MOTION SHOULD NOT BE GRANTED. IF YOU DO NOT FILE A TIMELY RESPONSE, THE RELIEF MAY BE GRANTED WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE TO YOU. IF YOU OPPOSE THE MOTION AND HAVE NOT REACHED AN AGREEMENT, YOU MUST ATTEND THE HEARING. UNLESS THE PARTIES AGREE OTHERWISE, THE COURT MAY CONSIDER EVIDENCE AT THE HEARING AND MAY DECIDE THE MOTION AT THE HEARING.

REPRESENTED PARTIES SHOULD ACT THROUGH THEIR ATTORNEY.

EMERGENCY RELIEF HAS BEEN REQUESTED, IF THE COURT CONSIDERS THE MOTION ON AN EMERGENCY BASIS, THEN YOU WILL HAVE LESS THAN 14 DAYS TO ANSWER, IF YOU OBJECT TO THE REQUESTED RELIEF OR IF YOU BELIEVE THAT THE EMERGENCY CONSIDERATION IS NOT WARRANTED, YOU SHOULD FILE AN IMMEDIATE RESPONSE.

RELIEF IS REQUESTED NOT LATER THAN AUGUST 3, 2022.

The above-captioned debtor and debtor-in-possession (the “Debtor” or “FSS”), in the above-referenced chapter 11 case, hereby files this emergency motion (the “Motion”) seeking an order from the Court (i) authorizing the use of cash collateral pursuant to Sections 105, 361, and 363

of the Bankruptcy Code and Bankruptcy Rule 4001(b); and (ii) granting adequate protection to the Debtor's pre-petition secured lenders. In support of the Motion, the Debtor submits and incorporates by reference the *Declaration of Marc Schwartz in Support of First Day Motions* (the "First Day Declaration"), filed concurrently herewith. In further support of the Motion, the Debtor respectfully represents as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. On July 29, 2022 (the "Petition Date"), the Debtor commenced the above captioned case by filing a voluntary petition for relief under Subchapter V of Chapter 11 of Title 11 of the United States Code §§ 101, *et seq.* (the "Bankruptcy Code").

2. The Debtor continues in the possession of its property and is operating and managing its businesses as debtor and debtor-in-possession pursuant to Section 1182(2) of the Bankruptcy Code.

3. No request for a trustee or examiner has been made. No statutory committee of creditors has been appointed.

4. This Court has jurisdiction over this Motion under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 and 1334. This matter is a core proceeding within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(2). Venue of this proceeding and this Motion are proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1408 and 1409.

5. The statutory bases for the relief sought in this Motion are 11 U.S.C. §§ 105, 361, and 363 and Rule 4001(b) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure.

FSS' BACKGROUND¹

6. Alex Jones began his career in the broadcasting industry fresh out of high school. Austin Public Access provided the forum for Alex's first broadcast. In 1996 he transitioned to talk

¹ Additional factual background and information regarding the Debtor and its operations is set forth in the *Declaration of W. Marc Schwartz in Support of Voluntary Petition and First Day Motions*

radio. After leaving talk radio in 1999, he started broadcasting over the internet with a handful of employees. Revenue was largely generated from advertising and the sale of books, T-shirts, and videos.

7. What began as a family business continued to expand and in 2007 FSS was formed. The business continued to grow, adding a full blown studio, and employing over 60 people. By 2013, FSS started selling dietary supplements to its growing listener base.

8. Despite the rapid growth in the scale, diversity of operations and revenue, FSS remained a family run business and did not retain professional management or install professional management systems.

9. FSS is presently engaged in the business of producing and syndicating Jones' radio and video talk shows and selling products targeted to Jones' loyal fan base via the Internet. Today, FSS produces Alex Jones' syndicated news/talk show (The Alex Jones Show) from Austin, Texas, which airs via the Genesis Communications Network on over 100 radio stations across the United States and via the internet through websites including Infowars.com.

10. On its Infowars.com² website today, FSS makes available to customers dietary supplements, ranging from Vitamin D3 Gummies, Ultimate Immune Support Pack, Pollen Block, and other health products, including Tea Tree Shampoo. The website also has available books, t-shirts and other products Jones advertises during his radio talk show. The vast majority of FSS revenues comes from sales of dietary supplements which have traditionally been supplied by PQPR Holdings Limited, LLC ("PQPR"), an affiliated entity.

11. As of July 1, 2022, FSS employed a workforce of 58 individuals, the majority of whom had direct reporting relationship to Alex Jones. In one building in Austin, Texas, FSS has four studios.

² FSS licenses the Infowars.com domain and trademark for InfoWars from InfoW, LLC.

This is the building where Jones produces his shows, including The Alex Jones Show. An adjacent building contains administrative offices and customer support. In a separate location in Austin, Texas, FSS has a building where warehousing and product sales fulfillment takes place. All of the studios and offices are in leased space.

12. FSS has a unique audience that is highly loyal to Alex Jones and purchases products based on Alex Jones' credibility. Product sales from Infowars.com stores are a significant source of revenue for FSS. Approximately 80% of FSS' revenue is derived from product sales. Of the remainder, 11% is historically from advertising and the balance from a variety of sources.

13. Through its online sales channel, FSS currently sells (i) dietary supplements purchased by PQPR, (ii) dietary supplements purchased by FSS, and (i) books, DVD's, t-shirts, and other merchandise purchased by FSS. The allocation of proceeds from the sale of products after credit card processing charges varies depending upon which of the above categories the product falls under, PQPR receives a fee for of ten percent of the net proceeds (the proceeds from the sale of the products less processing charges, as a royalty for introducing the supplement and vitamin market to FSS.

14. Due to the content of Alex Jones' shows, Jones and FSS have faced an all-out ban of Infowars from mainstream online spaces. Shunning from financial institutions and banning Jones and FSS from major tech companies began in 2018. Today, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Spotify, PayPal, and Apple have banned Infowars and Jones. Since being deplatformed by most mainstream commercial entities in 2018, FSS has had to operate in a harsh and unfriendly commercial environment.

15. FSS purchased to sell on its website two categories of products: (a) dietary supplements ("Supplements"), and (b) books, DVDs, t-shirts, and other merchandise ("Non-Supplements"). FSS relied on PQPR as no other vendor would supply the Supplements for Jones to

advertise on his shows. PQPR ordered and paid for Supplements, which it marked up, and then sold to FSS. Jones would publicize the Supplements on his show and FSS and/or PQPR fulfilled the orders to ship to its customers.

16. As to Non-Supplements, FSS purchased the products, sold them, and fulfilled the sale through its own employees from its warehouse in Austin. Depending on whether a Supplement or Non-Supplement was sold, FSS and PQPR split the cost of the sale on an agreed to formula.

17. Since 2018 FSS has had difficulty finding third parties willing and able to fulfill product sales. In the past, both FSS and PQPR attempted to provide fulfillment services for product sales. Recently, FSS employed a fulfillment company to take over this function. All former FSS employees responsible for fulfillment have been hired by this company. The fulfillment company charges FSS a flat fee per order regardless of size. Historically, fulfillment has cost an average of ten percent of sales, without considering payroll, the new agreement is estimated to cost sixteen percent of sales.

PQPR INDEBTEDNESS

18. As discussed above, PQPR ordered and paid for Supplements which it marked up and then sold to FSS. As a result of FSS's inability to pay PQPR in full for the PQPR merchandise over several years, FSS became indebted to PQPR in a significant amount by 2020. The parties memorialized the indebtedness between the parties in 2020.

19. The indebtedness to PQPR had accrued over a period of years from the sale of PQPR products through the Debtor's internet platform, generated by the Debtor and Alex Jones' sponsorship of those products. The PQPR Note balance represents the unpaid share of the proceeds from product sales by PQPR to FSS over a four year period for which the Debtor did not fully remit the proceeds to PQPR.

20. On or about August 13, 2020, the Debtor executed that certain Promissory Note in favor of PQPR in the original principal amount of \$29,588,000.00 (the “PQPR Note”). A security agreement of the same date granted PQPR a security interest in all of the Debtor’s personal property assets, including but not limited to the Debtor’s tangible and intangible property, accounts, and proceeds derived from those assets (the “PQPR Security Agreement”). PQPR filed a UCC-1 financing statement with the Texas Secretary of State that on November 18, 2020.

21. The PQPR Security Agreement secures the obligations under the PQPR Note and any future advances owing by the Debtor to PQPR. Specifically, “Obligations” is defined in the PQPR Security Agreement to include “any and all other obligations of Debtor to [PQPR] of any kind or character, now owed or hereafter arising.”

22. Subsequent to the date of the PQPR Note, the Debtor accrued additional indebtedness to PQPR representing a portion of PQPR’s share of the proceeds from product sales from the date of the PQPR Note through November 10, 2021, for which the Debtor did not fully remit the required proceeds to PQPR. The Debtor executed a second promissory note (“Second PQPR Note” and together with the PQPR Note, collectively the “PQPR Notes”) in the amount of \$25,300,000. The Second PQPR Note is also secured by the PQPR Security Agreement.

23. As of the Petition Date, \$53,655,082.29 of principal and \$11,794,19 of interest are due and owing under the PQPR Notes.

RELIEF REQUESTED

24. Cash collateral is defined as “cash, negotiable instruments, documents of title, securities, deposit accounts, or other cash equivalents whenever acquired in which the estate and an entity other than the estate have an interest and includes the proceeds, products, offspring, rents, or profits of property and the fees, charges, accounts or other payments for the use or occupancy of

rooms and other public facilities in hotels, motels, or other lodging properties subject to a security interest as provided in section 552(b) of this title, whether existing before or after the commencement of a case under this title.”⁶ 11 U.S.C. § 363(a).

25. 11 U.S.C. § 363(c)(2) states as follows:

The trustee may not use, sell, or lease cash collateral under paragraph (1) of this subsection unless—

- (A) each entity that has an interest in such cash collateral consents; or
- (B) the court, after notice and a hearing, authorizes such use, sale, or lease in accordance with the provisions of this section.

26. The Debtor is in possession of certain funds which are not proceeds of PQPR’s collateral. Accordingly, the Debtor does not concede that those funds constitute cash collateral of PQPR. Nevertheless, net proceeds received by the Debtor from online merchandise sales including PQPR products are PQPR’s cash collateral.

27. The Debtor requires the use of cash collateral to pay reasonable and necessary operating expenses, including, but not limited to, employee payroll, rent, utilities, inventory purchases, lease payments, marketing, taxes, and insurance. Those uses required in the next fourteen (14) days from the date of the emergency hearing are set forth on the budgets attached hereto as **Exhibit A** and incorporated herein by reference. The Debtor’s proposed emergency use of cash collateral is necessary to preserve the value of the Debtor’s estate for the benefit of all creditors, including the PQPR, and any other secured creditors purporting to hold an interest in the Debtor’s cash collateral during the first fourteen (14) days of the Chapter 11 Cases (the “Interim Period”). The Debtor also requests that continued use of cash collateral is equally necessary to preserve the value of the Debtor’s assets and rights of all of the constituencies with claims or interests in this Chapter 11 Case.

28. Section 363 of the Bankruptcy Code authorizes a debtor to use cash collateral if those parties having an interest in such cash collateral consent or the court authorizes the use. *See* 11 U.S.C. § 363(c)(2). The use of cash collateral, however, may be prohibited or conditioned, upon proper request, as necessary to adequately protect any interest in cash collateral. *See* 11 U.S.C. §363(e).

29. A court may authorize the use of cash collateral upon showing that those with an interest in the cash collateral are adequately protected. *In re Las Torres Dev., L.L.C.*, 413 B.R. 687, (Bankr. S.D. Tex. 2009) (“in order for this Court to authorize the use of cash collateral, the Lender must be adequately protected); *In re Carbone Cos.*, 395 B.R. 631, 635 (Bankr. N.D. Ohio 2008) (A debtor requesting court approval to use cash collateral has the burden of proof as to the issue of “adequate protection”.) Adequate protection requires examination of the creditor(s)’ aggregate collateral position, not simply protection of its lien on cash. Adequate protection may be provided by granting replacement or additional liens “to the extent [that the use of cash collateral] results in a decrease in the value of [an] entity’s interest in property.” *See* 11 U.S.C. § 361(2). Authorizing a debtor to use cash collateral on an interim basis is appropriate where, as here, continuing the business as a going concern will cause the generation of future revenues upon which the secured lender is granted replacement liens. *See, e.g., In re Neise, Inc.*, 16 B.R. 600 (Bankr. D. Fla. 1981); *In re Certified Corp.*, 51 B.R. 768 (Bankr. D. Haw. 1985); *In re Post- Tron Systems, Inc.*, 106 B.R. 345 (Bankr. D.R.I. 1989).

30. By authorizing the Debtor to use cash collateral, the Court will place the Debtor in a position to fund its operating expenses and to operate as a going concern for the immediate future. The Debtor needs to use cash collateral in order to, *inter alia*, pay its employees, suppliers, and meet other on-going business obligations. Without the authority to use cash collateral, the Debtor will be unable to fund its business operations in a manner that will allow the Debtor to continue to operate, to the detriment of *all* of the Debtor’s creditors, including the lenders referred to herein and the pool

of unsecured creditors. Furthermore, without the ability to fund continuing operations, the Debtor and its estate will suffer immediate and irreparable harm. For example, employees will not continue to provide services if they are not paid the wages for which they have already worked, and vendors will not continue to provide necessary services or supplies if they are not paid. Therefore, the Debtor seeks the emergency relief requested herein.

31. Attached to this Motion is a proposed form of the Interim Cash Collateral Order (the “Interim Cash Collateral Order”) that authorizes the Debtor’s use of cash collateral.

32. The proposed offer of adequate protection on an interim basis is set forth in the attached proposed Interim Cash Collateral Order and incorporated by reference herein for the purpose of setting forth the proposed offer of adequate protection for lenders. It includes replacement liens solely to the extent of any validly perfected, unavoidable security interest as of the Petition Date, and a priority administrative claim to the extent of the diminution of value of each lender’s collateral, if any, and failure of other forms of adequate protection provided by the Debtor. As described further in the proposed Interim Cash Collateral Order, the proposed replacement liens and priority administrative claim shall be subject to a carve-out for unpaid fees owed to the clerk of this Court or the United States Trustee, and court-approved administrative expense claims of estate professionals.

33. The Debtor believes that the terms of the proposed Interim Cash Collateral Order as set forth above are fair and reasonable under the circumstances. The Debtor asserts that the value of PQPR’s cash collateral will not diminish as a result of the use of cash in this case. The value of PQPR’s interest in cash may fluctuate, but such value should not diminish, other than minimally, over the next fourteen (14) days, the period of interim relief requested.

34. The Debtor believes that PQPR is entitled to the protections set forth in the proposed Interim Cash Collateral Order. The adequate protection provisions have been drafted to provide

protection without taking undue or inappropriate value from the estate or its unsecured creditors. Given that the interests of the lenders will be adequately protected, it is in the best interest of the Debtor, its estate, and all of their creditors to be able to continue operations during the Interim Period and for the Debtor to be authorized to use cash collateral as requested herein.

35. Therefore, the Debtor respectfully requests that it be authorized to use cash collateral as proposed herein for the purposes of paying necessary business expenses as allowed by Section 363 of the Bankruptcy Code, and that the Court grant PQPR a replacement lien on post-petition assets, as allowed by Sections 361, and/or 363 of the Bankruptcy Code, consistent with the terms and provisions contained in this Motion. The Debtor requests that this relief be granted on both an interim and final basis.

RESERVATION OF RIGHTS

36. The Debtor reserves any and all rights in connection with the Heslin\Lewis Suit. Nothing contained herein shall operate as a waiver of any of the Debtor's claims, rights or remedies.

NO PRIOR REQUEST

37. No previous request for the relief sought herein has been made to this Bankruptcy Court or any other court.

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WHEREFORE, PREMISES CONSIDERED, the Debtor respectfully requests the Court (i) authorize the use of cash collateral pursuant to Sections 105, 361, and 363 of the Bankruptcy Code and Bankruptcy Rule 4001(b); (ii) grant adequate protection to the pre-petition secured lenders; and (iii) grant such other and further relief as the Court may deem proper.

Respectfully submitted this 29th day of July, 2022.

LAW OFFICES OF RAY BATTAGLIA, PLLC

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CERTIFICATE OF ACCURACY

I hereby certify that the forgoing statements are true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief. This statement is being made pursuant to Bankruptcy Local Rule 9013-1(i).

/s/ Raymond W. Battaglia

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on the date of filing, a true and correct copy of the foregoing document was served by (a) the Court's CM/ECF system on all parties registered to receive such service, (b) by U.S.P.S. first class mail on all parties indicated in the attached service list, and (c) the following parties by email:

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/s/ Raymond W. Battaglia

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Twenty Largest Unsecured Creditors

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Parties Filing Notice of Appearance

N/A

Subchapter V Trustee

N/A (Not Yet Appointed)

U.S. Trustee

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